

NEW YORK HERALD

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Washington, D.C., June 21, 1921.

Saving a Million a Day.

When the Joint Congress Committee on Reorganization sets out to save \$1,000,000 a day in the expense of administering the departments and bureaus of the national government by consolidating, pruning and eliminating departments and bureaus themselves it starts something worth while.

Take 20,000 clerks out of the departments and bureaus and the saving at an average of \$2,000 each would mean only \$40,000,000 a year.

While \$40,000,000 is a big lump of money, it is nothing to what ought to be done and can be done when the country is demanding that the cost of government come down by the billion.

Close out entirely scores of duplicating and overlapping departments and bureaus, cut off the heavy cost of maintaining, repairing and renting the buildings that house them, stop or curtail the many useless activities into which the superfluous salary drawing clerks pour the public funds and you get to the heart of the total waste.

This sweeping economy work cannot all be done in one afternoon. The whole million a day that is thus to be saved cannot show in the next monthly statement of the United States Treasury or for many more.

But as useless officeholders go, and they can go on the spot, the survivors of their bureau or several bureaus that are to be amalgamated into one can be concentrated into a single force.

The lights can be turned off and the doors locked on the needless plants that are to be abandoned. All the other overhead can begin to come down as the overpopulated payrolls begin to become deserted villages.

Half a dollar saved in the hand is worth to the groaning taxpayer at the moment more than a dollar saved in the bush. But if the Government economizers will buckle down to the job of saving from the very start and along every foot of the way to the completion of their great programme the overburdened public can have both. It is not going to be satisfied with anything less.

Philadelphia's Big Bridge.

The Philadelphia-Camden bridge project has passed from the speculative, conversational stage into the realm of actualities, and the date for the opening ceremonies has been fixed. It is the Fourth of July, 1925, when Philadelphia's sesquicentennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence occurs.

For something like a century this bridge has been discussed in a more or less desultory way. The creation of the Joint Delaware River Bridge Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey advanced matters rapidly. In 1919 a preliminary engineering survey was made. The commission announced a few days ago that the matter was settled and that work on the bridge would immediately begin.

It will be a date marking event in bridge construction when this enormous wire suspended highway is completed. It will carry the longest single span between towers there is in the world. The Fifth of North span—1,710 feet—now has that distinction. Next comes the Williamsburg Bridge, with 1,560 feet, and after that Brooklyn Bridge, with its 1,595 foot span. The space between the towers over which the Philadelphia-Camden bridge is to swing will be 1,750 feet. The cables will be strung from towers 350 feet high, which will give the same above water clearance as the Brooklyn Bridge—135 feet.

Instead of four cables—the number from which the great New York bridges are suspended—the Philadelphia structure will be hung from two cables each 20 inches in diameter, as compared with the 15½ inches diameter of the Brooklyn and the 20½ inches diameter of the Manhattan cables. There will be 16,000 carbon

steel wires to each cable. The bridge's deck will be 125 feet wide. It will carry six vehicular lanes in a single roadway, four trolley tracks and two upper deck footways. Besides the 33,000 tons deadweight metal the cables will support a live-weight maximum of 12,000 pounds to the linear foot.

Fill all four trolley lines with cars crowded to capacity and end to end the entire length of the span; fill the roadways with end to end processions of automobiles and motor trucks; pack the two footways to standing room capacity—pile all this load on the cables, and still their burden bearing capacity would be far from reached. The cost of the bridge is estimated at \$28,871,000, of which the State of New Jersey will pay \$12,324,000, the State of Pennsylvania \$8,233,500 and the city of Philadelphia \$8,273,500.

It is a sizable undertaking in every way and one worthy of the two States and the great municipality back of it. What it will do in expanding the city of Camden and the suburban country north, east and south of it is of great interest. The vehicular ferry traffic between Philadelphia and Camden is now 2,500,000 units a year. In 1905 it was 1,000,000. With these figures for a basis, it is estimated that in 1941 the annual cross river vehicular movement will be 9,000,000 units.

As to Bonus Billions.

The nation which was prepared to offer all its treasure to the last dollar to make this country victorious and secure could not haggle over the price of keeping from cruel want its soldier boys who came back hopelessly incapacitated from earning a living in the country which had been saved. If a billion dollars or in the long score several times a billion dollars were required to care for our hopelessly crippled and for the needy widows and orphans of our war dead the American public would not hesitate to shoulder the load, back breaking though it might be.

But neither numerous billions nor a single billion can go as an indiscriminate bonus distribution among men that may never have suffered a wound or a loss, among men that now are well, strong and self-supporting, among men that may be better off to-day than ever they were before they mustered under the colors of their country—billions cannot thus go to such men without a crying wrong being done to those others who have suffered so irreparably and deserve so much that never can be paid them.

If Congress were on the very point of handing out indiscriminately a bonus billion it would be a righteous and a noble act if the American public could stand forth and say: "Not one cent of that billion shall go to mere political bonus, but instead a billion and a half shall be given by this country as part restitution to those who never can be paid for all they have given their country."

The American public cannot so compel its Congress thus to change every dollar it would scatter in heedless bonus distribution to a dollar and a half for human war wreck restitution. But the American public can make Congress understand how the very soul of America would be outraged to have bonus billions flung out broadcast while a single helpless war cripple remained neglected and forsaken.

Testing the Bomb at Sea.

The bombing off the Virginia coast to-day will be practised upon a former German submarine and will be a test of our airman's marksmanship rather than of the greatest power of the dropped explosive. It must be assumed, from what was done against submarines in the war, that they are easy enough prey when they can be hit.

What peoples and governments are waiting particularly to learn is whether the most heavily armored ships are vulnerable to the bombing plane's assault. When our army and navy men have finished dropping bombs on the destroyer, cruiser and two battleships that are at their disposal the world ought to be close to knowing whether the art of sea war will have to be made entirely over.

It would be a great help to the pockets of all the Powers if it should be discovered that the twenty million dollar dreadnought is no more than a tin can in the intimate and exasperated presence of TNT and its vigorous companions.

Mr. Bedford and His Trotters.

All horse lovers will understand the feelings of E. T. Bedford over the loss of his trotters, which were destroyed by fire at his Wynnfarm Farm at Greens Farms, Connecticut, recently. Mr. Bedford was not the first conspicuous citizen to take pleasure in driving fine trotters on his own private course, as Roman Boxer and others indulged in the pastime in the '70s. Nobody has had more enjoyment, however, through the pastime than this devotee of the standard bred, who at 72 has had few equals as a reinsman. One of his most notable achievements was to drive the black team Gillette, 2:11½, and Bema, 2:13¼, a mile to wagon in 2:12¼. This made Mr. Bedford known wherever trotting horsemen gather, for it established a world's record for a half mile track for trotting teams driven by an amateur. It has stood the test of fifteen years. The trial took place over the Parkway course at the junction of Kings Highway and Ocean Boulevard.

Since making his home in Connecticut Mr. Bedford has driven

daily over the half mile course at Wynnfarm, and it was over it that Hobnob, 2:08, one of the horses destroyed in the fire, received his education. The friends of Mr. Bedford believe he will not adhere to his intention, expressed the day after the fire, not to rebuild his stables. They say he is too fond of a good trotter to remain without a plant for any length of time.

There is nothing more exhilarating than a brush through the cool breezes of the morning behind a good gaited trotter, unless it is a spin in the late afternoon when the cares of business are put aside. It clears the brain and sends the blood tingling through the body. It has played its part in the business career of E. T. Bedford just as it did in those of Commodore Vanderbilt, Robert Bonnyer and his brother David, E. H. Harriman, C. K. G. Billings, Bratton Ives, H. K. Devereux and thousands of other famous men who have made history here.

Secretary Weeks's Business Way.

Secretary of War Weeks is a business man of sound method, large experience and big achievement. The business principles which he has practised successfully for a lifetime in his private affairs are good enough for such a man to apply to the Government affairs now under his charge. So Secretary Weeks gives sound business treatment to the Muscle Shoals nitrate dream.

The Muscle Shoals venture already has swallowed up \$16,000,000, with nothing yet realized to justify the expenditure. To complete the project would take another \$30,000,000, with no more assurance of results to justify it as a worth while business proposition.

Secretary Weeks decides, therefore, against putting another penny of the public's money into that unsuccessful investment, which sucks up millions on millions without getting anywhere as a business undertaking. He proposes to mark the cost of the colossal failure of the books. If anybody wants it and will take it off the Government's hands at a price—he can have it. But the Secretary of War is done asking for good money to send after bad. The Secretary of War is no gambler in Government funds.

An Ideal Summer.

Summer will begin at 7:36 P. M. to-day. Possibly it will be an ideal summer. There never has been one, so the laws of chance are in favor of an upset.

An ideal summer would have a temperature sliding from 60 at dawn to 72 at noon, with clear air, bright sunshine and only those showers which are necessary and do not interfere with picnics.

It would be a summer without an ice shortage, a rise in milk or the discovery of a new germ.

It would be a summer when sport produced a super-Ruth, a better-than-Dempsey and another Man o' War. There would be sea serpents, but no sharks except a new and toothless variety.

It would be a summer of absolute silence on the part of divorce principals and the Board of Estimate.

It would be a summer without a harsh word. But there the stubs. There is a Mayoralty campaign on in this town this very summer.

Well, let the new season be as ideal as it can.

Allies Halt Greek Advance.

The Greek advance from Smyrna and the Asia Minor coast against the Turkish Nationalists in Anatolia, begun a week ago with the display of considerable enthusiasm on the part of King Constantine and the Athens Government, has halted. One reason assigned is the lack of support of Great Britain, the only allied nation upon which the Greeks felt they could depend in this military project. It is doubtful, however, if the British, despite their assistance to the Greeks in patrolling the Black Sea and the Turkish straits and other help at the time of their reverses, had promised them support in an offensive against the Turkish Nationalists. The more likely explanation is that the Allies are determined at any cost to end the Greek-Nationalist war and by this action to bring a permanent peace to the Near East.

This war, which has been carried on with varying success to each of the combatants and the loss of many lives and much property to both ever since the armistice, is the most disturbing factor in the Near East situation. The fear that it may involve other nations, that it may form an opening wedge to the south and west for the Moscow Soviet and that it may drag Central Asia and India into the hostilities gives it a broad international significance. To Europe the war has come to be looked upon more as an attempt of Greece to realize her old ambitious dreams in the dismemberment of Turkey than as a means of reaching a definite settlement of Near East disputes.

France to-day has no quarrel with the Turkish Nationalists and has had for some time French officers at Angora, and has there now M. Franklin Boisson, one of her able diplomats. The French restored Cilicia politically to the Turks and even gave them some north Syrian territory. They retained for France the right to instruct the gendarmerie of the region, and they also acquired valuable concessions. At the same time Italy

obtained from the Turks the ratification of her claims to the valuable and accessible coal fields of Eregh and her recognition as the economic exploiter of Adalia as far north as Afium Karahissar. This represents practically the demands of both these nations, and Great Britain recognized at least a part of these concessions in the treaty of San Remo.

The Paris bureau of this paper says that a note approved by the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy was sent to Athens proposing an immediate cessation of hostilities and asking King Constantine to accept in advance an Anglo-French settlement regardless of its details. If this is accepted by Greece, according to these advices from Paris, the settlement with the Turkish Nationalist chief will result in a modification of the Sevres treaty which will greatly reduce Greek authority in the Near East.

Among these modifications, the Paris bureau says, will be the withdrawal of the Greeks from Smyrna and Ismid, in Asia Minor, and from Thrace, in Europe, a stated degree of autonomy for these regions, the reestablishment of the Turkish frontier at the old Enos-Midia line with Constantinople as a capital under Turkish and not allied régime and an allied not a Greek control of the straits.

The Sevres treaty would be rendered practically void and every point for which Venizelos fought and every concession which he won be lost. But a Sevres treaty with the able and astute Venizelos to administer it on his broad, liberal lines of statesmanship is a different matter from a Sevres treaty with Venizelos left out.

Mexico's Oil Diplomacy.

What the recent reports about Mexico's oil producing capacity meant was that by imposing twenty-story taxes on foreign companies exploring new fields out of money obtained from oil produced in wells already drilled Omeoron was threatening to concentrate operations in the fields already proved and force their early exhaustion. The published report of the Shipping Board investigator dealt only with present producing areas and not with the potential capacity of fields yet to be worked.

By the estimate of the United States Geological Survey there still remain 4,500,000,000 barrels of oil under Mexico's soil. But all in the ground, unless it can be taken out at a profit, will remain there forever. So far as its usefulness goes in furnishing fuel to ships and land industries and revenue to the Mexican Government it might as well not exist if the producers are to be penalized for raising it to the surface and transporting it to loading stations.

Payment of foreign debts out of the proceeds of the new 25 per cent. export tax on oil, and the allocation of the tax for this purpose exclusively, is Omeoron's declared intention. It is desirable that these overdue debts be paid. But foreign creditors cannot help looking askance at a scheme to reimburse them by a confiscatory tax on other foreigners.

The scheme reduces itself to an absurdity anyhow, because the tax on top of the other taxes would reduce oil shipments to a point where the new levy would not produce much more than the cost of its administration, and by limiting new production the concentrated drain on existing fields would exhaust them, leaving nothing but salt water to be taxed.

The export tax is not even a sensible or practical way of robbing Peter to pay Paul. Mexico needs an oil diplomacy but not one of oily variety.

Minister Sen of China, attending the twentieth reunion of his class at Cornell, had a wise word to say Saturday about limiting the size of universities. "Quality production" as against "quantity production" appeals to him as a scholar. The problem of overgrowth is one which most educational institutions must meet to-day; Mr. Sen has suggested a thoughtful way their consideration.

Pueblo, Colorado, is gamely tackling the task of rehabilitating itself after the damage done by the recent flood in the Arkansas River. The city needs help from outside, but it is doing all it can to aid itself. This is the spirit that wins, and when the river tries to pass its banks again it will probably find its surplus waters put to work by the enterprising townsfolk.

A Garden in the Slums.

Behind a grim and dingy tenement Fogfogio and larkspur lift their dainty stalks.

To chatter with tall, sturdy hollyhocks, Whose spreading leaves in kindness are bent.

To shade any blooms that too much sun resent; Verbenas scamper, riotous and gay, Along the brick laid walk, and been allay.

Their thirst in rose geraniums' spicy scent.

And here at dusk a weary woman drops Fatigue and worry 'midst fancy loveliness, And children romp and laugh and spin their tops.

Safe from the dreary touch of sordid streets, Where beauty makes, 'twixt refuse piles and shards, Oasis in a desert of back yards.

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

Oklahoma Organizes.

A Young State, but it is to have a New York Society.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I wish to thank you for the publication of my letter of June 1 about organizing an Oklahoma Society. The responses were most numerous and enthusiastic than anticipated. I have received letters from all over the country and many from New York. Among those who answered in person are Cassius B. Barnes, son of Cassius M. Barnes, a former Governor of Oklahoma; William Tighman, noted in the southwest as the man who suppressed the outlaws and the best known United States Marshal in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma; William H. McHugh, United States post office in this city; Glenn G. Bond of Clark & Williams; Glenn Condon, editor of the *Voice of the People*; G. M. Weed of Greenwich, Conn., and many others.

It has been suggested that on account of the youth of the State of Oklahoma the proposed organization should include all persons in any way interested in the growth of the State and not confined only to the former residents.

A meeting has been called at the McAlpin Hotel for July 1, 1921, at 8 P. M. ALLEN CARUTHERS.

Palmetto for Paper?

There is Unlimited Raw Material in the South.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: With the great scarcity of paper making material and the ever increasing demand that, continued, must eventually denude this continent of its forests, is it not time we take into consideration the possibilities of the scrub palmetto?

In Florida, which contains about thirty-five millions of acres, there are something like fifteen or twenty million acres where the palmetto is indigenous and grows as a pest. It is not measurably true of some of the other Southern States.

Several years ago when in Florida I made a somewhat careful study of the palmetto. Its roots lie near the surface and frequently grow twenty or more feet in length and sometimes eight or more inches in diameter. In clearing upward of eighty acres for citrus fruits by far the greater cost was the removal of the palmetto roots. This was a situation which I thought might be made profitable by the manufacture of paper from the palmetto. The material must look for something more than wages and profits for his compensation. Unless this satisfaction can be found by proceeding in the way of right and truth and justice the search for a better life is vain. The things of life cannot stand alone. Unless they are sustained by the spiritual things of life they are not sustained at all. The work of the world will not be done unless it is done from a motive of righteousness.

Mr. Lansing spoke briefly on law and education. He said the beginning of a new era in the history of the world marked the beginning of a new epoch in the world's history, in which he was confident the college would do its duty. "The problem," he said, "is not 'are not new, but old. New nostrums will not suffice. The hour demands the study and application of the fundamental principles upon which pure thinking and judgment are based.'"

Talcott Williams of New York presented the college with the pulpit, chair and table used by Henry Ward Beecher in the Church of the Brethren from 1853 to 1888. W. U. Holland, on behalf of the descendants of President Humphrey of Amherst, presented a collection of documents which included a pledge signed by Henry Ward Beecher to abstain from gypsy fires.

Gypsy Fires.

The blue smoke drifts above the hills Where fires of spirits burn. The moon is young, the stars are bright Where white roads twist and turn.

On each road there's a patrician That bids me come away. That whispers "Follow, follow me!" That will not let me stay.

The silken petals dance and fall Where dogwood blossoms white, The moon goes sailing silver down Upon the scented night.

My mind, the common sense of me, Says "Stay at home, my dear!" But where was ever gypsy heart Could such a counsel hear?

To-morrow I shall lock my door— The key, my love, you'll find (If you should come to seek for me) Behind the broken blind.

But I'll be treading wooded ways— You'll see me only when The rains of autumn come to quench The gypsy fires again.

ABIGAIL W. CRESSON.

Literature's Future.

War and Reconstruction Have Been Hard on the Purchaser.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In a recent number of the *Saturday Review* a London publisher says that the publishing trade is dead. He then goes on to give the reasons for the demise. These may be summarized as follows: 1. The enormous increase (200 per cent. or more) in the costs of production. 2. The fall-off in the demand for books due to the impoverishment of the great reading middle class.

Conditions here may not be so bad as they are in London, but they are not enough. Certainly publishers are taking no chances. I mean by that they are not handling the works of authors who are not making the question: What is going to become of literature if this state of things continues? The question is a serious one, for without good literature we are bound to retrograde. No amount of mechanical invention can take its place.

It is to be hoped that the costs of production will fall materially, so that publishers once more can take chances with young authors. If that hope be realized then I see only one remaining remedy, which is that some of our wealthy men who are in the habit of endowing colleges so munificently found an institute for the encouragement of literature. Nothing, I am sure, would redound more to their fame, and it might be the means of rescuing some mute, inglorious Milton or Shakespeare to the nation.

New York, June 20.

Watch the Hunter's Step or You May Fall.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Three correspondents forgot to keep an eye on the hunter. The question concerns the action of the hunter. If they will stand outside the circle the hunter makes they will concede he has gone around everything inside the circle when he returns to the place of starting whether the squirrel moved or not. To deny this would be equivalent to saying a boy cannot walk around his spinning top, but if they were at the axis of rotation, which would be the center of the tree, then the hunter and the squirrel would be making concentric circles, and the hunter would no more be going around the squirrel than Mars goes around the earth.

Lewis R. Meyers.

Their Only Excuse.

From the *Bay County Beacon-Tribune*. The Lynn Haven cucumber crop is usually a good one and early this year, finding them on the market in good quality and condition, and very reasonable as to price, I am tempted to purchase for a good sized family.

Arkansas Thrift.

From the *Clinton Observer*. Jeff Pippin didn't plant a larger crop this year; I think he had an idea there would be lots of fish.

Coolidge Stresses Spiritual Values

Are Only Reliance of World in Solving Present Problems, He Tells Amherst Seniors.

AMHERST, Mass., June 20.—Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, class of 1895, and Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, class of 1886, were elected to honorary membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society in the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Beta here to-day. Both took part in the commencement programme. Prof. George B. Churchill of Amherst was reelected president of the Beta; Dean Harlan P. Stone of Columbia University was elected vice-president, and Prof. Joseph O. Thompson of Amherst, secretary and treasurer.

Spiritual values are the only reliance of the world in trying to meet present problems, Mr. Coolidge said in an address at the opening exercises of the centennial celebration of Amherst College to-day.

"The work of the world will not be done," he said, "unless it is done from a motive of righteousness."

After recalling that Col. Rufus Graves and Squire Samuel Fowler Dickinson and their associates a century ago founded Amherst College for the purpose of "civilizing and evangelizing the world by the classical education of indigent young men of sturdy talent," and referring to the large number of men whom the college has sent into public life, Vice-President Coolidge said:

"Individuals and nations are at the present time afflicted with great burdens. As a result of the readjustment which has taken place during the last year, men find their resources very much impaired, with no corresponding reduction of their expenses. Their financial capital and credit have been entirely exhausted. The nations of the earth are struggling under a great load of debt incurred and repaid from year to year. The raising of sufficient revenues to meet the costs of government is not only a grievous burden, but in some cases has not yet been found possible."

"The question that confronts us on every hand, whether in the consideration of private or public interests, is how these burdens can be borne. It can scarcely be said that the world should be borne solely in order to secure a resulting prosperity."

"The world must look for something more than prosperity in the present situation. The individual must look for something more than wages and profits for his compensation. Unless this satisfaction can be found by proceeding in the way of right and truth and justice the search for a better life is vain. The things of life cannot stand alone. Unless they are sustained by the spiritual things of life they are not sustained at all. The work of the world will not be done unless it is done from a motive of righteousness."

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The City Campaign.

Strong Men Must Lead New York City to Anti-Tammany Victory.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: The many shortcomings of our present city administration should arouse the voters to a determination to change it at the municipal election next fall. It is not too soon to begin to prepare for the contest, which promises to be a bitter one.

We should remember that our city is in the grasp of the best organized and most powerful political machine in existence, a machine run by practical politicians, who have a thorough understanding of their business. The time has come for all voters having the welfare of New York at heart to cast aside party affiliations to a certain extent and to present an unbroken front to the common enemy.

New Yorkers, irrespective of party, showed what they would do last fall when they repudiated Wilsonianism and carried their city for Harding by the unprecedented plurality of 446,000 votes. They can repeat the operation next fall if they have a mind to. Organizations of independent citizens should be formed in every assembly district, and care should be taken to prevent the selection of weak or undesirable candidates for the opposition ticket behind closed doors by professional politicians and chronic job hunting reformers who hob up year after year.

We shall need strong men on the opposition ticket—men of brains, men possessed of good common sense and experience in public affairs. Oh! for men like the late Abram S. Hewitt, William R. Grace or William L. Strong.

GEORGE F. SHERATT.

Setting George Washington Right.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: We noticed in THE NEW YORK HERALD Saturday morning that you called "George Washington" a Bronx high school.

George Washington High is on Manhattan Island in the district called Inwood.

Would you kindly correct this error as we like it to be known that it was a Manhattan High that played Lane Tech of Chicago on Saturday?

WE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Fishing Time.

From the *Arkansas Gazette*. There is a glamour to earth and air That lingers and troubles and thrills, And every eye is drawn to the water. Comes to me sweet with the little wild rose And the brookside glade where the dogwood grows.

And the laurel that hides in the hills. Against the roar of the city's streets I close my ears—and I hear The chant of the pines in their cloistered halls.

The song of the river that lifts and falls And the low long note as the wood dove coos.

And the whippoorwill challenging clear. Never mistaking, never denying, The wood's heart calls to my heart In the thousand ways that are known to me— Starshine and campfire, flower and tree, Splash of the black bass, birdsong and bee— I will arise and depart.

P. M.

Some Awards Made for Men Who Died in War.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 20.—Williams College at its 127th annual commencement to-day recognized with honorary degrees men who have gained distinction in fields of peace and others whose undergraduate life was cut short by service in war. Several of the latter were posthumous awards.

Judge George W. Anderson of the Circuit Court of Appeals, a Williams alumnus, and Edgar L. Clark, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, received the degree of doctor of laws, together with Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University and Frederick Geller, a lawyer.

Other honorary degrees conferred included: Doctor of divinity, the Rev. Edgar P. Hill, '84, general secretary of education of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. John Franklin Carter, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Williamstown; the Rev. Samuel S. Drury, head master of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; the Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, home secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Doctor of science: Henry Baldwin Ward, '83, head of the department of zoology in the University of Illinois; Doctor of the more humane letters: Alfred E. Stearns, principal of Phillips Andover Academy; Stanley Washburn, '01, war correspondent.

Master of arts: Alfred M. Hitchcock, '90, professor of English in Hartford High School; Herbert H. Lehman, '92; Arvie Eldred, '06, Superintendent of Troy Schools.

CASS GILBERT GETS LL. D.

New York Architect Is Honored by Middlebury College.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 20.—A class of 121 was graduated to-day at the 121st commencement of Middlebury College. Five honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of letters, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author and member of the State Board of Education; doctor of laws, Cass Gilbert, architect, New York; doctor of divinity, Rev. Frazer Heister, Randolph; doctor of science, Frank H. Knowlton, '84, botanist and paleontologist, of Washington, and W. W. McMillan, professor emeritus of chemistry at Middlebury.

The commencement address was delivered by the Rev. George A. Buttrick of Rutland.

A fund of \$100,000 by the class of 1871 toward the \$1,000,000 endowment fund was announced at the alumni luncheon by Dr. Francis B. Denio of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

English Debaters Coming.

LEWISTON, Me., June 20.—President Gray of Bates College has received from A. C. Baird, who accompanied the Bates College debating team to Oxford, a cablegram from the Oxford University debating team.

Plans have been arranged for Oxford to debate in Lewiston next January. This will be the first visit of an English university debating team to America.